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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY—Examination of rats for plague infection.

The following information is taken from bulletins issued by the department of public health of New South Wales:

During the month of September, 1910, there were destroyed 5,602 rats, of which number 1,174 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rats were found.

The last case of human plague at Sydney was reported May 29, 1909. The last plague-infected rat was found April 25, 1910.

CANADA.

QUEBEC—Cholera on steamship *Royal George*.

On November 18, 1910, the bureau received telegraphic advice from Acting Asst. Surg. C. A. Bailey at Quebec, of the arrival at that port of the steamship *Royal George* from Bristol, England, with a Russian immigrant ill with gastro-enteritis. It was stated that the ship with all hands on board was sent to the quarantine station to be held pending the determination of the diagnosis by a bacteriological examination, the disease from which the Russian immigrant was suffering being supposedly cholera.

On November 19 the bureau was notified that the case of gastro-enteritis above referred to was determined to be cholera by Professor Adami of the McGill University at Montreal.

The history of the case is as follows:

The patient, a third-class passenger, left the village of Michelsdorf, Russia, on October 18 for Libau, Russia, the journey lasting two days. His baggage consisted solely of a hand basket in which he carried provisions; that is, bread, sugar, tea, and boiled meat.

En route to Libau he purchased at the railroad station at Briszez four apples and some bottled beer.

He was detained at Libau twenty-four hours in an immigrant boarding house where there were about thirty other Russians. At Libau he embarked for London on a Danish ship, the voyage requiring eight days. He remained in London eight days and proceeded to Bristol, sailing immediately for Quebec on the *Royal George*. On November 12 he sickened with severe cramps in extremities and abdomen, vomiting and great thirst, followed next day by an exaggeration of these symptoms, with weakness and diarrhea. These symptoms continued until November 17, when the vomiting and diarrhea ceased.

Investigation is being made by the Canadian authorities to ascertain whether this immigrant's infection was derived from the food carried by him in his hand basket.

The acting assistant surgeon at Quebec has been given definite instructions as to exclusion of foodstuffs on the persons and in the baggage of immigrants bound for the United States.

FRANCE.

Sanitary passports.

Consul Beecher at Havre reports, October 27:

Passengers or travelers coming from contaminated countries or vessels, as provided for by the terms of the sanitary conference of 1903 and the sanitary regulations applicable to French ports, may, when it is not considered necessary to place them in quarantine or send them to lazarettos, be permitted to land immediately on condition that they subject themselves, during a period varying from 5 to 10 days to a special sanitary supervision exercised in the locality or localities where they go.

To that intent a sanitary passport, mentioning in detail the imposed conditions, is delivered to each. This passport is detached from a stub book in which the name and nationality of the bearer are inscribed, as well as his address and the name, occupation, and address, either in France or abroad, of a person who could give information of the bearer's whereabouts should he fail to comply with the requirements imposed.

[PASSPORT—TRANSLATION.]

FRENCH REPUBLIC—MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

SANITARY PASSPORT.

Port or sanitary post of ———.

———, coming from ———, has declared that he (or she) is going to ———, in the Department of ———, ——— street, where he (or she) must be subjected during a period of ——— days from the present date to a sanitary surveillance in accordance with the following conditions.

Date ———.

—————,
Chief of the Sanitary Service.

The bearer of the above passport is enjoined, by virtue of the law of March 3, 1822, the penalties for the infraction of which are on the reverse side of this document, to subject himself to the sanitary control visits which the municipal authorities of his place, or temporary place, of abode are compelled to make on his arrival or his passing through.

If the place of destination can not be designated at the time of crossing the frontier, or if on account of unforeseen circumstances that which has been indicated on the passport is changed en route, the same penalties are applicable to the traveler who, in such an instance, fails to declare his exact address at the city hall as soon as he arrives.